

Serial No. 09/524,408
Docket No.: YO 999-0598
YOR.168

REMARKS

Claims 3, 6, 12, 24, 27, 33, 40-46, and 48-58 are presently pending in the application. Claims 3, 6, 24, 27, 40, 46, and 50 have been amended to more particularly define the invention. Claims 56-58 have been added to assure Applicant the degree of protection to which his invention entitles him. Claims 5, 13, 26, 34, and 47 have been cancelled in the interest of expediting prosecution. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-11, 14-23, 25, 28-32, and 35-39 were previously canceled.

THE 35 U.S.C. §112, SECOND PARAGRAPH, REJECTION

In the final rejection, claims 3, 6, 12 and 41 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. This rejection is traversed.

With respect to claim 3, the Office Action contends that the term “the netlist modification is divided into a set of steps, each step addressing a specific aspect of the design space” is not clear, and asks for definitions of “set of steps” and “aspect of the design space.”

Claim 3 has been amended to recite that each step addresses “a specific domain” of the design space, rather than “a specific aspect of the design space,” thus overcoming that aspect of the rejection.

For consistency, the same amendment has been made to claim 24, even though that claim was not rejected on this basis.

A “set of steps” is just that. For example, the netlist modification might be divided

Serial No. 09/524,408
Docket No.: YO 999-0598
YOR.168

into a first step involving, say, the physical domain, and then a second step involving, say, the Boolean domain. Thus, the first and second steps comprise a “set of steps.” More steps might be included in a set, depending upon the situation.

The *Random House Webster’s College Dictionary*, Second Edition, 1999, includes as a definition of “step” “any of a series of successive stages in a process or the attainment of an end.” A copy of this definition is attached. Thus, in claim 3 the netlist modification process is divided into a set of successive stages.

With regard to claim 6, the Office Action contends that the term “logical data” is not clear. This has been amended to “logical circuitry,” thus overcoming this rejection.

For consistency, the same amendment has been made to claim 27, even though that claim was not rejected on this basis.

With regard to claim 12, the Office Action contends that the terms “predetermined stages” and “implement” are not clear, and asks for a definition of “implement.”

As to “predetermined stages,” claim 40, from which claim 12 is dependent, states that under certain conditions, the claimed method continues by “returning to (a).” Claim 12 then adds that at predetermined stages of the method, whether to intercept the method and implement the most recently considered netlist modification and cell placement is selectively determined. Thus, for example, it may be decided in advance that if a satisfactory netlist modification and cell placement are not achieved after, say, five attempts, then, rather than again returning to (a), the result of the fifth attempt - - i.e., the most recently considered netlist modification and cell placement - - is to be implemented. In such instance, the predetermined stage is the fifth attempt.

Serial No. 09/524,408
Docket No.: YO 999-0598
YOR.168

As to “implement,” claim 40, from which claim 12 is dependent, states that under certain conditions, the claimed method continues by “implementing the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement.” Claim 12 merely sets out another condition that leads to “implementing the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement.”

The *Random House Webster's College Dictionary*, Second Edition, 1999, includes as a definition of the verb “implement” “to put into effect according to a definite plan or procedure.” A copy of this definition is attached. Thus, in claim 12 at predetermined stages it is selectively determined whether to intercept the method and put into effect the most recently considered netlist modification and cell placement.

In view of the foregoing, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph.

THE 35 U.S.C. §102(e) REJECTION

In the final rejection, claims 3, 6, 12, 24, 27, 33, 40-46 and 48-55 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as anticipated by Shenoy, U.S. Patent No. 6,378,114, with the identical discussion that was provided in the previous Office Action. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Prior to the present Amendment, elements (c) and (d) of claim 40 read:

“(c) determining whether the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement improve the design space; and

“(d) if the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement improve the design space, implementing the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement, but if the considered netlist

modification and the considered cell placement do not improve the design space, returning to (a).”

The final rejection argues that optimization in [and presumably also improvement of] a single domain will simultaneously affect the other domains. This appears to challenge whether a netlist modification and cell placement can improve the design space.

By the above amendments, it is brought out that it is determined whether the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement improve at least one domain of the design space, while leaving all other domains of the design space satisfactory. For example, if a netlist modification and cell placement improve, say, timing by 3 ps, but decrease the spare space by five percent, that still may be considered an improvement in the design space, even though the spare space is decreased, so long as the reduced spare space is within a satisfactory amount.

The final rejection contends that elements (c) and (d) of claim 40 are: “disclosed by Shenoy at column 1, line 54 ‘several iterations... to optimize... each of these stages is highly dependent on the results of the other stages... the overall design might sometimes be worse in a successive iteration’, and at column 3, line 32 ‘after cell separation is performed, the netlist is tweaked to optimize the design’. The final rejection applies the same reasoning in rejecting independent claims 46 and 50.

The above partial quotation from Shenoy’s column 1 omits a significant part of Shenoy’s teaching. The full passage reads:

“Often, several iterations of the design, layout, and testing process are required in order to optimize the semiconductor chip’s size, cost, heat output, speed, power consumption, and electrical functionalities. However, one problem is attributable to the fact that each of these stages is highly dependent on the results of the other stages. A minor alteration in one stage intended to

enhance one characteristic may cause unforeseen problems to occur in other stages. For example, changing a cell in the synthesis stage might drastically alter the current place and route. It is this high degree of interdependence which makes it extremely difficult to predict and account for the consequences associated with any changes. Indeed, the overall design might sometime be worse in a successive iteration.” [Emphasis added.]

Shenoy thus teaches that several iterations of a process that includes layout and testing may be required. In each iteration, including layout and testing, if it is found that the result is not satisfactory, the process is started over, wasting the time, material, and expense of the layout and testing.

At column 3, lines 35-41, Shenoy states:

“In the past, the area in which the IC is to be placed was typically held constant. In contrast, the present invention allows the area to change in size (i.e., either grow or shrink). Should the area grow to exceed a pre-defined allocation, the present invention will automatically generate a message to indicate this condition to the user.” [Emphasis added.]

Thus, Shenoy states that when the change causes a problem, the user is notified. The user must then take action, either to undertake a new design, layout, and testing process or to override the message and accept design with the problem.

In contrast, the present invention if the considered netlist modification and considered cell placement do not improve at least one domain of the design space, while leaving all other domains of the design space satisfactory, a different possible netlist modification for the design space is considered, along with a cell placement for this modified design space. Thus, the time, effort, and expense of implementing a netlist modification and cell placement that are unsatisfactory are avoided.

The final rejection ignores, and does not respond to, the argument presented in the

Serial No. 09/524,408
Docket No.: YO 999-0598
YOR.168

previous amendment that the considered netlist modification and cell placement are not implemented until and unless it is determined that they improve the design space. As can be seen, this distinguishes in an unobvious manner from Shenoy.

The above amendments to independent claims 40, 46, and 50 make clear that the claimed invention involves determining whether the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement improve at least one domain of the design space, while leaving all other domains of the design space satisfactory. The above amendments to independent claims 40, 46, and 50 also make clear that in accordance with the claimed invention determining whether the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement improve at least one domain of the design space, while leaving all other domains of the design space satisfactory takes place before implementing the considered netlist modification and the considered cell placement.

This distinguishes over Shenoy in which each iteration includes layout and testing.

It is accordingly submitted that independent claims 40, 46, and 50 distinguish patentably from Shenoy and are allowable, as are their respective dependent claims.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that claims 3, 6, 12, 24, 27, 33, 40-46, and 48-58, all the claims presently pending in the application, are patentably distinct over the prior art of record and are allowable, and that the application is in condition for allowance. Such action would be appreciated.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance,

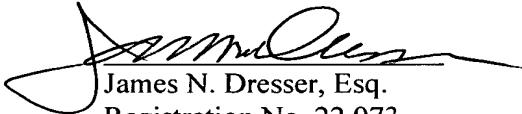
Serial No. 09/524,408
Docket No.: YO 999-0598
YOR.168

the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary for allowance in a telephonic or personal interview.

To the extent necessary, Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR §1.136. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency in fees, including extension of time fees, or to credit any overpayment in fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-0481.

Date: April 4, 2005

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*eu*rybathic). [1900-05; < Gk *sténō*(s) narrow, close + Gk *báthos* depth (see *BATHO-*) + -ic]

sten-o-graph (stén'ə gráf'), *n.* 1. any of various typewriter-like keyboard instruments used for writing in shorthand. 2. a character written in shorthand. —*v.t.* 3. to write in shorthand. [1815-25]

ste-no-gro-pher (stén'ə gróf'ər), *n.* a person who specializes in taking dictation in shorthand. [1790-1800, Amer.]

ste-no-gro-phy (stén'ə gróf'əfē), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand. [1602; < Gk *sténō*(s) narrow, close, confined + -GRAPHY] —**ste-no-graph-ic** (stén'ə gráf'ik), *adj.* —**ste-no-graph-ic-ally**, *adv.*

ste-no-sed (stén'əsēd'), *adj.* characterized by stenosis; abnormally narrowed. [1895-1900; STENOS(is) + -ED²]

ste-no-sis (stén'əsēs), *n.* narrowing or stricture of a passage or vessel of the body. [1855-60; NL < Gk *sténosis* = *sténō* var. of *steno* to straiten, confine; *sis* of stenosis narrow + *-sis* -sis]

ste-no-type (stén'ə típ'), *n.*, *v.* —**typed**, **typ-ing**. —*n.* 1. a keyboard machine resembling a typewriter, used in stenotyping. 2. the symbols typed in one stroke on this machine. —*v.t.* 3. to write or record with a stenotype. [1890-95; formerly a trademark] —**ste-no-type**, *n.*

ste-no-type (stén'ə típ'), *n.* shorthand in which symbols are used to produce shortened forms of words or phrases. [1890-95; STENO(GRAPHY) + -TYPE + -Y]

stent (stént), *n.* Med. a small, expandable tube used for inserting in a blocked vessel or other part. [1960-65; orig. uncert.]

stent-or (stén'tōr), *n.* a trumpet-shaped ciliate protozoan of the genus *Stentor*. [1860-65; < NL; see *STENTORIAN*]

stent-or-i-an (stén'tōrē ān, -tōrē), *adj.* very loud or powerful in sound: a stentorian voice. [1595-1605; *Stentor* a herald in the *Iliad* with a loud voice (< Gk *Sténōtōr*) + -IAN]

step (step), *n.*, *v.* **stepped**, **step-ping**. —*n.* 1. a movement made by lifting the foot and setting it down again in a new position, accompanied by a shifting of the body in the direction of the new position, as in walking or dancing. 2. such a movement followed by a movement of equal distance of the other foot. 3. the space passed over or the distance measured by one such movement of the foot. 4. the sound made by the foot in making such a movement. 5. a mark or impression made by the foot on the ground; footprint. 6. the manner of stepping; gait; stride. 7. pace or rhythm in marching; *double-quick step*. 8. a pace or rhythm uniform with that of another or others, or in time with music. 9. steps, movements or course in stepping or walking; to *retrace one's steps*. 10. any of a series of successive stages in a process or the attainment of an end; the *five steps to success*. 11. rank, degree, or grade, as on a vertical scale. 12. a support for the foot in ascending or descending the steps of a ladder. 13. a very short distance. 14. a repeated pattern or unit of movement in a dance formed by a combination of foot and body motions. 15. *Music.* a. a degree of the staff or of the scale. b. the interval between two adjacent scale degrees; second. 16. a socket, frame, or platform for supporting the lower end of a mast. —*v.t.* 17. to move in steps. 18. to walk, esp. for a few strides or a short distance. *Step over to the counter.* 19. to move with measured steps, as in a dance. 20. to go briskly or fast, as a horse. 21. to come easily and naturally, as if by a step of the foot; *to step into a fortune*. 22. to put the foot down; tread: *Don't step on the grass*. 23. to press with the foot, as on a lever or spring, in order to operate some mechanism. —*v.t.* 24. to take (a step, pace, stride, etc.). 25. to go through or perform the steps of (a dance). 26. to move or set (the foot) in taking a step. 27. to measure (a distance, ground, etc.) by steps (sometimes fol. by *off* or *out*). 28. to make or arrange in the manner of a series of steps. 29. to fix (a mast) in its step. 30. **step down**, a. to lower or decrease by degrees. b. to relinquish one's authority or control; resign. 31. **step in**, to become involved; intervene. 32. **step out**, a. to leave a place, esp. for a short time. b. to walk or march at a more rapid pace. c. to go out socially. 33. **step up**, a. to raise or increase by degrees. b. to be promoted; advance. c. to make progress; improve. —*Idiom.* 34. **break step**, to cease or interrupt marching in step. 35. **In (or out of) step**, a. in (or not in) time to a rhythm or beat, as while marching in unison. b. in (or not in) harmony or agreement with others. 36. **keep step**, to stay in step; keep pace. 37. **step by step**, gradually; by stages. 38. **step on it, or on the gas**, *Informal.* to move more quickly; hurry. 39. **take steps**, to employ necessary procedures. [bef. 900; (v.) OE *steppan*, c. OHG *stepfen*; (n.) ME; OE *steppe*]

step-, a prefix used in kinship terms denoting members of a family related by the remarriage of a parent and not by blood: *stepbrother*. [OE *stiōp*, c. OHG *stiōf*, ON *stjōp*]

step-aero-bics, *n.* (used with a sing. or pl. *v.*) aerobic exercises performed by stepping up onto and down from a stepping block. [1990-95]

ste-pa-na-kert: (stén'ə nā kārt'), *n.* the capital of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, within Azerbaijan. 33,000.

step-broth-er (stén'brōth'ər), *n.* one's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a previous marriage. [1400-50]

step-child (stén'chīld'), *n.*, *pl.* **chil-dren**: 1. a child of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage. 2. any person, project, etc., that is not properly treated, supported, or appreciated. [bef. 1000; *step* + *child*]

step-daugh-ter (stén'dō'gətər), *n.* a daughter of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage. [bef. 900]

step-down, *adj.* 1. serving to decrease voltage: a *step-down transformer*. —*n.* 2. a decrease or reduction in rate or quantity. [1890-95]

step-fam-i-ly (stén'fām'ē lē, -fām'lē), *n.*, *pl.* **l-ies**: a family com-

posed of a parent, a stepparent, and a child or children by a previous marriage. [1965-70]

step-fa-ther (stén'fā'þər), *n.* the husband of one's mother, by a later marriage. [bef. 900]

step-ho-ni-dis (stén'ə nōñ'tis), *n.* any vine belonging to the genus *Stephanitis*, of the milkweed family, having fragrant, waxy, white flowers and leathery leaves. [1865-70; < NL < Gk *stephanos* (stem adj.) fit for a crown, der. of *stéphano* (masc.) crown]

Ste-phén (sté'vān), *n.* 1. Saint, died A.D. c.35, first Christian. 2. Saint, c.975-1038, first king of Hungary, 997-1038. 3. [Stephen Blosi] 1097-1154, king of England, 1135-54. 4. Stephen Leslie, 1832-1904, English critic, biographer, and philosopher (father of Virginia Woolf).

Ste-phens (sté'vānz), *n.* Alexander Hamilton, 1812-13, vice-president of the Confederacy 1861-65.

Ste-phens-son (sté'vān sən), *n.* 1. George, 1781-1848, English inventor and engineer, 2. his son Robert, 1803-59, English engineer.

step-in, *adj.* 1. (of garments, shoes, etc.) put on by being stepped into. 2. **step-ins**, wide-leg panties for women. [1920-25]

step-lad-dor (stén'lād'ər), *n.* a ladder having flat steps in place of rungs, esp. one with a hinged frame opening up to form four supporting legs. [1745-55]

step-moth-er (stén'moth'ər), *n.* the wife of one's father by a later marriage. [bef. 900]

Step-ney (stén'ē), *n.* a former borough of Greater London, England, now part of Tower Hamlets.

step-par-ent (stén'pār'ənt, -pār'), *n.* a stepfather or stepmother. [1885-90] —**step-par-ent-ing**, *n.*

steppes (step), *n.* 1. an extensive plain, esp. one without trees. 2. The Steppes, the vast grasslands in the S and E European and W and SW Asian parts of Russia. [1665-75; < Russ *step'* or *Ural* *step'*]

stepped-up, *adj.* increased; augmented; accelerated; *stepped-up* fundraising campaign. [1900-05]

step-per (stén'pər), *n.* a person or animal that steps. [1825-35]

step/pling-stone or **step/pling stone**, *n.* 1. a means or stage of advancement or improvement. [1275-1325]

step-sis-tor (stén'sis'tər), *n.* one's stepfather or stepmother, daughter by a previous marriage. [1400-50]

step-son (stén'sōn), *n.* a son of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage. [bef. 900]

step-stool (stén'stūl), *n.* a low set of hinged steps, folding into or under a stool. [1945-50]

step-up, *adj.* 1. effecting an increase. 2. serving to increase voltage. **step-up transformer**, —*n.* 3. an increase or rise in rate or quantity. [1890-95]

step-wise (stén'wīz'), *adv.* 1. in a steplike arrangement. —*adj.* 2. *Music.* moving from one adjacent tone to another. [1885-90]

ster-, a suffix used in forming nouns, often derogatory, referring esp. to occupation, habit, or association: *gamester*; *songster*; *trickster*. [ME OE -estre, c. MD -ster, MLG. -e(st)er]

ster-ling, *n.* a. sterling. b. a. a coin of the United Kingdom, equivalent to 1/20 of a pound. b. a coin of the United States, equivalent to 1/20 of a dollar.

ster-co-ro-acous (stér'kō rā'shəs) also **ster-co-ro-ous** (stér'kōrō'əs), *adj.* consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to dung or feces. [1725-35; < L *stercor-*s, of *stercus* dung + -ACROUS]

ster-eo (stér'ēō), *n.* a cubic meter, equivalent to 35.2 cubic feet, used to measure cordwood. [1790-1800; < F *stère* < Gk *stéros* solid]

ster-eo-o (stér'ēō', stér'ē), *n.*, *pl.* **ster-eo-o-s**, *adj.* 1. a system of equipment for reproducing stereophonic sound. 2. stereophonic sound reproduction. 3. stereoscopic photography. 4. a stereoscopic photograph. 5. stereovue (def. 1). —*adj.* 6. pertaining to stereophonic sound, stereoscopic photography, etc. [1815-25]

ster-eo-, a combining form meaning "solid," "solid body or figure," "three-dimensions": *stereochromy*; *stereogram*; *stereoscopy*. Also, esp. before a vowel, *ster-e-*. [*< Gk* *stereos* hard, solid]

ster-eo-o-bate (stér'ēō bāt', stér'ē), *n.* 1. the foundation or base upon which a building is erected. 2. the solid platform forming the floor and substructure of a classical temple; podium. Compare *stereobate*. [1830-40; < L *stereobatēs* < Gk *stereobatēs* = *stereos* hard + *batēs* that which supports (see *STYLOBATE*, BASIS)]

ster-eo-o-chem-i-try (stér'ēō'kem'ē trē), *n.* the branch of chemistry that deals with the determination of the relative positions in space of the atoms or groups of atoms in a compound, and with the effects of these positions on the properties of the compound. [1885-90] —**ster-eo-o-chem-i-cal**, *adj.*

ster-eo-o-gram (stér'ēō'grām, stér'ē), *n.* 1. a diagram or picture representing objects in a way to give the impression of solidity. 2. *stereograph*. [1865-70]

ster-eo-o-graph (stér'ēō'grāf', -grāf', stér'ē), *n.* a single or double picture for a stereoscope. [1855-60]

ster-eo-o-graphy (stér'ēō'grāf'ē, stér'ēō'grāfē), *n.* 1. the art of delineating the forms of solid objects on a plane. 2. a branch of solid geometry dealing with the construction of regularly defined solids. [1690-1700] —**ster-eo-o-graph-ic** (-grāf'ik, stér'ēō), *adj.* —**ster-eo-o-graph-ic-al**, *adj.*

ster-eo-o-isomer (stér'ēō'īz'mər, stér'ēō'īz'mər), *n.* any of two or more isomers exhibiting stereoisomerism. [1895-1900] —**ster-eo-o-isomer-ic** (-mer'ik), *adj.*

ster-eo-o-isomer-ism (stér'ēō'īz'məriz'm, stér'ēō'īz'məriz'm), *n.* the stereoisomerism ascribed to different relative positions of the atoms or groups of atoms in the molecules of organic compounds. [1890-95]

ster-eo-o-logy (stér'ēō'läjē, stér'ēō'läjē), *n.* a branch of science dealing with the detection based on two channels of stereoscopy. The stereoscopy is designed to be a relief. [1830-40]

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